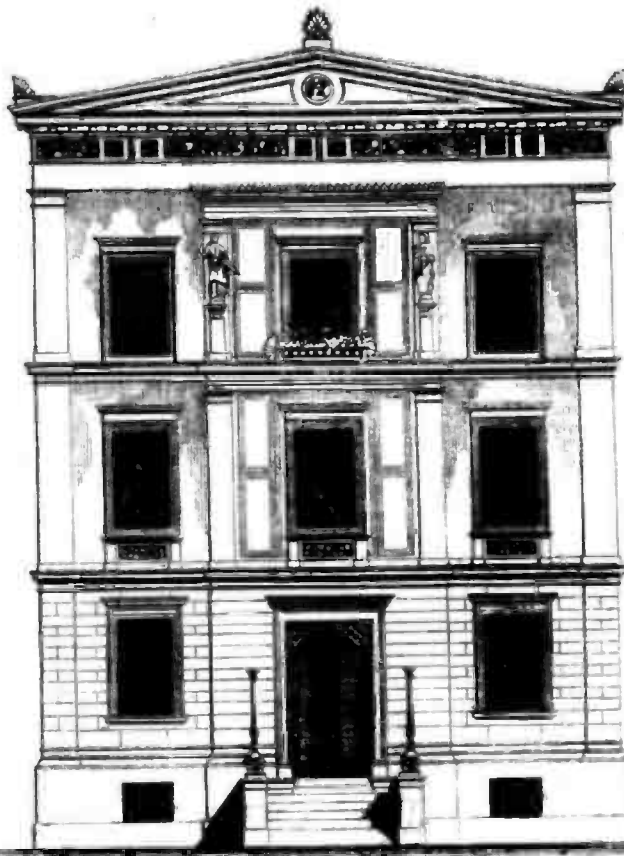


## STREET ARCHITECTURE—BERLIN.



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ANNEXED we give a specimen of the best architecture of Berlin: it represents the front of the house No. 111, in the *Leipziger Strass*, and may afford a useful hint or two to some of our readers. We have engraved it on a reduced scale (9 feet 6 inches to an inch), from the *Allgemeine Bauzeitung*, an admirable periodical devoted to architecture, engineering, and construction, published in Vienna. The editor is Herr Ludwig Förster, an able and accomplished professor of the art, who has created for his work a high reputation on the continent. It is 4to in size, and the engraved illustrations are given in the shape of a folio "atlas" to accompany the letterpress. We shall take an early opportunity to make our readers better acquainted with the nature of its contents, as we should be glad to find it more extensively circulated in England than it is at present.

## CONDITION &amp; PROPOSED RESTORATION OF LANDAFF CATHEDRAL.\*

THE west end of the nave remains in tolerable preservation; the windows of course unglazed. The north tower, built by Jasper, Duke of Bedford (1485)—he was son of Owen Tudor by Catherine, daughter of Charles the Sixth of France,—is pretty perfect, except that the rich open battlements and pinnacles, which were destroyed by storms in 1703 and 1718, have been replaced by a heavy and modern parapet.

The south tower is a perfect and picturesque ruin. From the west end to the Italian inclosure all is in ruin; the remains are most picturesquely grouped, and the detail of all

this part is quite unsurpassed in purity or beauty; and the arries and sculpture, executed in Sutton stone, are as perfect and sharp as possible.

At the fourth pillar from the west end the inclosure of 1735 commences. The western inclosing wall, with its pedimented door, its Venetian window, dentil cornice, and pediment, was of course carried up from the ground. Up to the choir, the piers and arches are not much interfered with. From thence to the east end of presbytery they were walled up and plastered so as to arrive at the happy result of being "a very stately and beautiful room." Upon the original piers and arches a clerestory wall was erected, with circular-headed windows and sash-frames, surmounted by a stone dentil cornice. The windows of the north and south aisles (of a later period of decorated work), the two Norman doors, and the smaller decorated door in the south aisle, appear to have been little interfered with or injured.

The inclosure in question is covered with a queen-truss roof, to which is suspended a Roman vaulted ceiling springing from a Doric cornice. The Norman chancel arch, the remaining Norman window, the screen, St. Teilan's tomb, in fact all remains of the Gothic work in the presbytery, were scrupulously walled up and plastered over. The aisles are covered with a flat plaster ceiling, and the pavement is raised about two feet above the original level. The chapter-house, a simple and handsome room, is in a wretched looking state (luckily the structural part is quite sound); the upper east end windows of the original building walled up, and new circular-headed ones introduced in other situations, and the roof a flat-slatted covering.

The Ladye Chapel was in a sad state of

neglect, badly seated and furnished, though constantly used as a chapel for Divine service in the Welsh language; the glazing decayed, and a modern circular-headed window of small size introduced in the eastern wall instead of the fine large window that originally existed, and which has since been restored.

The ground had accumulated round the church to a considerable height above the level of the floor, and the walls were damp and green. Altogether it presented as sad a spectacle of decay, poverty, and bad taste as can well be conceived.

Thus much for the past history and late condition of this fine old church. I will now pass to the last and most interesting part of my subject. I will state what has been done in the way of repair and restoration, and point out how and to what extent we hope to carry our work of restoration. In 1843, the late accomplished and zealous Dean of Landaff, the Rev. J. Bruce Knight, made an appeal to the clergy of this diocese. To the credit of that body, "the clergy of the oldest bishop's see in the kingdom (though in respect of its revenues the very poorest), they let the fruits of their deep poverty appear most nobly." They responded to the dean's call, and raised about 1,000*l.* more than sufficient to restore the Ladye Chapel.

The dean entrusted this work to the care of Mr. John Pritchard, an architect residing at Landaff, who has given much study and consideration to the subject of Gothic architecture. The structural works connected with the restoration of the Ladye Chapel were trifling. The walls were repointed, the stone work cleared of years' accumulation of ochre and whitewash, and repaired; the tracery and mullion of the windows restored; new coping and cross introduced; the ground

\* See page 193, ante.